SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

N O A A

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

San Angelo Weather Station
7654 Knickerbocker Road
San Angelo, Texas 76904

Designated Person Responsible for Spill Prevention (DRO):

Printed Name: Carl Wright

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: (915) 944-3030

The Regional Environmental Compliance Officer (RECO) has reviewed the facility and determined that an SPCC Plan is not required per 40 CFR 112. This Plan is developed strictly as a Best Management Plan. The determination is based on:

__X__ The facility does not exceed capacity.
_____ The facility meets capacity requirements but, a discharge will not reach navigable waterways.

RECO Printed Name: Mark George

RECO Signature: _____

Date: _____

April 24, 2003

San Angelo, TX

PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL

This section of the Best Management Plan provides general information about the facility.

1. Name:

National Weather Service (NWS) San Angelo Weather Station

2. Date of Initial Operation:

1996

3. Location:

Street:	7654 Knickerbocker Road
City:	San Angelo
State/Zip Code:	Texas 76904

4. Name and phone number of owner (Point of Contact)

Carl Wright
(915) 944-3030

5. Facility Contacts

Terry Brisbin
NWS Southern Region Environmental/Safety Coordinator
(817) 978-7777, Ext. 139

B. SITE DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONS

The San Angelo Weather Station is located in San Angelo, Texas. The mission of the Weather Station is to forecast weather and issue severe weather warnings. The location of the facility is shown on Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the layout of the facility, including the location of a 500-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST), a 65-gallon day tank, and two 250-gallon Radar Data Acquisition (RDA) tanks.

The tanks are used to supply fuel to two emergency generators on the site. The 500-gallon AST and 65-gallon day tank store fuel that is used to power a 175-kilowatt (kW) Weather Station office's emergency generator. The day tank and 175-kW generator are inside the generator room immediately northeast of the office and are not exposed to precipitation. The 500-gallon AST is located immediately outside and northeast of the generator room. The two 250-gallon RDA tanks store fuel that is used to power the facility's RDA emergency generator, which supplies backup electricity to the RDA tower and equipment located approximately 700 feet northeast of the Weather Station office. The RDA tanks and RDA generator are located in the RDA generator room.

The 500-gallon AST is a shop-built, welded, steel plate tank enclosed inside a steel outer shell that provides sufficiently impervious containment and protects the AST and the containment area from precipitation. A float-type level gauge indicates the fuel level (from empty to full) in the AST. A 5-gallon rectangular spill container surrounds the fill spout. The AST is equipped with an audible high-level alarm and an automatic shut-off valve on the cam-lock fitting fill spout. An interstitial monitoring device between the primary steel tank and steel outer shell (secondary containment) is connected to the audible alarm system. The AST has a 2-inch-diameter vent and a 6-inch-diameter emergency vent. The AST is connected to a pump on top of the 65-gallon day tank via a 1-inch diameter steel pipe. The pump moves fuel from the AST into the day tank. The 1-inch diameter steel pipe is encased by a 4-inch diameter poly-vinyl chloride (PVC) pipe from the top of the AST to the exterior wall of the generator

room.

The 65-gallon day tank is a single-walled rectangular steel tank located within the generator room. The day tank is equipped with a liquid level gauge to indicate the amount of fuel in the tank (from empty to full), and is also equipped with an overflow basin. The tank is connected to the generator by flexible rubber supply and return lines.

The two 250-gallon RDA tanks are shop-built rectangular, single-walled, welded steel plates located inside the RDA generator building that is designed to provide sufficient containment of potential spills. Fuel for the RDA generator is fed directly from the RDA tanks via rubber supply lines.

The estimated fuel usage is approximately 30 gallons per month. This estimate is based on an automatic test of the generators once per week for 1 hour. Fuel consumption may increase depending on the frequency and duration of any power outages.

Fuel spilled from the area of the 500-gallon AST could travel to the grassy areas surrounding the concrete pad on which the AST is located. Fuel spilled from the RDA area could travel to the gravel and grassy areas surrounding the RDA generator building. Spills from either tank locations may eventually travel to the drainage ditch paralleling Knickerbocker Road.

The facility should maintain spill kits designed to absorb diesel fuel and which can prevent discharged oil from reaching nearby water bodies. Two spill kits that include oil absorbent socks, pads, and booms contained in a 85-gallon polyethylene containers that can be used as a disposal container are located between the 500-gallon AST and the generator room.

PART II - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Fuel Unloading

The fueling tank trucks are staged near the tanks when fueling in the adjacent paved areas. The fueling trucks typically fill the tanks at a rate of about 40 gallons per minute.

a. Appendix A includes a Tank Ullage and Fueling Log (Appendix A-1) that should be used when fuel is delivered; and

b. Fuel Unloading Procedure Checklist (Appendix A-2) that includes a list of procedures that should be implemented when fuel is delivered.

2. Inspections and Records

Inspection and Maintenance of Tanks: All of the tanks should be inspected weekly for any oil outside the tanks, especially at seams (including the underside). The outside of any exposed piping should be inspected weekly, especially at the joints such as gasket fittings. Monthly and annual inspections should follow the checklists presented in Appendix B.

Record Keeping: The designated person responsible for spill prevention or alternate representative is responsible for completing the ullage logs and documenting fuel unloading procedures. These records, as well as records of all inspections, should be maintained for at least 5 years from the time of inspection.

PART III - SPILL COUNTERMEASURES AND REPORTING

A. SPILL COUNTERMEASURES

This section presents countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that impacts navigable waters or adjacent shorelines.

A spill containment and cleanup activity will never take precedence over the safety of personnel. No countermeasures will be undertaken until conditions are safe for workers. The **SWIMS** procedure should be implemented as countermeasures as follows:

S - Stop the leak and eliminate ignition sources.

a. Attempt to seal or somehow stop leak if it can be done safely.
b. Attempt to divert flow away from the drainage ditch with a spill barrier or the contents of spill kit. The spill kit is located in the generator building.
c. Eliminate all ignition sources in the immediate area.

W - Warn others.

a. Yell out "SPILL." Inform the person in-charge at your facility.
b. Account for all personnel and ensure their safety.
c. Notify contacts and emergency response contractor as described in the following section for assistance in control and cleanup.

I - Isolate the area.

a. Rope off the area.

M - Minimize your exposure. Stay upwind.

S - Stand by to assist the emergency response contractor, if necessary.

B. SPILL REPORTING

1. General Notification Procedures for All Spills

Within 24 hours, the responsible person or designee (DRO on this plan title page) is directly charged with reporting all oil spills that result from facility operations as follows

a. In the event of an emergency (for example, fire or injury), call **9-1-1** (if "9" is required to obtain an outside telephone line, it may be necessary to dial **9-9-1-1**).

b. Notify the following NWS and NOAA regional and headquarters personnel.

- Mike Jacob, (301) 713-1838 Ext. 165, JMichael.Jacob@noaa.gov, NWS Environmental Compliance Officer
- Olga Kebis, (301) 713-1838 Ext. 173, Olga.Kebis@noaa.gov, NWS Safety Officer
- Terry Brisbin, (817) 978-7777, Ext. 139, Terry.Brisbin@noaa.gov, NWS Southern Region Environmental/Safety Coordinator
- Mark George, (303) 497-3064, Mark.George@noaa.gov, NOAA Mountain Regional Environmental Compliance Officer

c. The RECO shall determine if Federal or state notification is required and follow up accordingly.

2. Cleanup Contractor Notification

An emergency response contractor should also be notified to assist with the clean up, if necessary. NWS has identified the following contractors that are available for an emergency response or waste disposal:

Contractor	Phone Number
White Buffalo Environmental (San Angelo, Texas)	**(915) 651-9054**
Llano Permian Environmental (Midland, Texas)	**(915) 522-2133**
Eagle Construction & Environmental (Eastland, Texas)	**(254) 629-1718**

3. Spill Report

The form in Appendix C should be used to complete a spill report. This form should be sent, preferably by e-mail, to the NOAA representatives listed above.

C. Training

The designated person responsible for spill prevention and an alternate should be trained on the fuel unloading procedure and inspection requirement. Additionally, these persons should be trained in spill countermeasures. The alternate should be designated in case the primary person is off site at the time of a spill.

Training should be conducted once annually.